Archbishop Leighton is prob-English Authors. The sang quiet simplicity of character is diffused over every page of g to them in an unworted de-which the only expressive term ach derivative Unction. And the hitherto been familiar to com-instead of being the richest cas-stian and family library. The re is designed to embrace those an ineatly distinguished for their nee, in a form convenient for istians;—it may be a beloved blasth Library along with the Saint's Rest, and the well Reigion.

Saint's Rest, and the well Religion.

r. Doddridge, "of this great , we do not so much hear of name traces: see him a fiving ; for such indeed his writing constrate him to have been, by surely a bad man could not can so much as suspect."

ZAMON. The Christian ted and original. By JAMES. ed and original. By JAMES
The World before the Flood,"
introductory Essay by the introductory Essay by the sixth Glasgow Edition Clergyman. Apr. 6.

ly, is desirous of taking in lads as boarders. Partic em, -especially in regard

DERS.

W. PIKE, No. 53 Han-VIN, 24 Congress street.

MY-HAVERHILL, MASS. Institution will commence cen weeks. Instructers, Mr. H. Bridge. Tuition \$4. ined at from \$1,50 to der of the Trustees,

S WORKS by Dr. Kippis, from the last avo. 6w. March 2. S MEMOIRS,

T EDITION. This interest-OLN & EDMANDS, complete count of the Mission continu-75 cts. 7 50 per dox. fascinating piece of Religious ered to the public. It has al-tention to the subject of Mis-the happiest influence when

DICINE SPOON. tine or food to children and ion, without their tasting, or ag into the stomach. BROTHERS, Nos. 90 and 92 WIGHT, 46 Milk street, and per of Federal and Wil

No. 47 and 49 Kilby Street, ry & Harriet from Liverpool, & CUTLERY.

are respectfully invited to call,

TICE. orned a connection in business at Law, and have taken front of Mr. Tudor's new stone build-WM. J. HUEBARD,
I. NORMAN SEAVER.

a Court of Probate holden at ty, on the third Monday t of LEMUEL BOURNE, late illiam Bourne, the Executor villam Bourne, the Executor total in hereby directed to give will be considered and acted to be holden at Middleborough the first Tuesday in May next, yey of this order, three weeks at time, in the Old Colony outh, and Boston Recorder, trsons interested may then and rsons interested may then us

ILKES WOOD, J. Probate.

a Court of Probate holden as of PHEBE OLIVER, late of of PHEBE OLIVER, late of unty, widow, deceased, having a by William Bourne & Levi in named; the said Executors of notice, that said Instrument upon at a Court of Probate to him and for said county, on the by publishing an attested copy successively, previous to said smorial, printed in Plymouth, ited in Boston, that all persons to approximate the appear and show cause if ted in Boston, that all persons e appear and slew cause, if the Probate thereof. WILKES Woon, J. Probate. on H. Loub, Register

RANCE COMPANY. HREE HUNDRED THOU. paul in, and invested ac-ake Insurance against

d other property. E RISKS, to an amou Hollars on any one risk. Boston. WELCH, President. Ow. Sept. 9, 1830

# BOSTON BEGORDER.

"NATHANIEL WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER ..... OFFICE No. 127, WASHINGTON - STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET.

TERMS. \\ \\ \frac{\$ 3 \ a year-or, \$2,50 in advance.}{Six copies for \$12,50 in advance.}

order to show, that we have been orough into an exigency and a crisis, of a very serious nature. It is a question, which will be decided before the expiration of the present year, whether the foreign missionary enterprise, as conducted by the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Reformed Dutch churches of the United States, shall receive such a

think the cause would be promoted by any present diminution there. Abroad, no material reduction can be made in the expenses, except by dismissing a part of the schools, printing lewer books, or recalling some of the missionaries. Last year the receipts of the Board fell considerably short of its expenditures, and this year the receipts are not as their ware last. Yet, the suigitual areas, who has given one hondred should give fifteen; and that he, who has given one hondred should give in the receipts are not as expenditures, and this year the receipts are not as much as they were last. Yet, the spiritual prosperity of our missions, on the whole, was never so encouraging, and the demand for missionaries was never so great, as at this moment. Nor were so many candidates for missionary employment ever under the direction of the Board, at any one time, nor so many ready and importunate to be sent to the heathen, as there will be next autumn. At the scanne time there are unprecedented embarrassion of onors generally, that recent discretion must the neathen, as there will be next autumn. At the same time there are unprecedented embarrass-ments, so far as the Board is concerned, in the way of sending additional missionaries to the heathen-arising, however, solely from a deficiency of pecu-

The making of these statements has been regarded as due to the churches, to whom, under God, these missions belong. If the missions es-tablished by the churches are in danger of suffering, those churches ought surely to be apprized of the lact. Such statements are due, also, to the the lact. Such statements are due, also, to the missionaries, who have been sent into the field; and to the churches and schools they have gathered among the heathen; and to the thousands of being the deathen; and to the thousands of being the souls they have begun to enlighten by the gospel. They are due to the men, who, in obedience to the will of their Lord and Saviour, have ence to the will of their Lord and Saviour, have ence to the will of their Lord and Saviour, have also also the propagation of the gosphin and the save of the saving influences of God's Spirit, or regenerated by his new-creating grace. How delightful to think of the number of such hearts now in our heloved country, and of the rapid increase

design of which is to extend the benchts of His atomement throughout heathen lands.

The writer of these papers claims no right, and he has no disposition, to dictate to his brethren. Stationed, however, as a watchman on one or the towers of Zion commanding a wide prospect of the great and terrible winderness of this world, and overlooking some of the positions which Zion has taken and is endeavoring to secure among the encoverbooking some of the positions which Zion has taken and is endeavoring to secure among the enemies of her King, silence, at such a time as this, would be a dereliction from duty. The monitory note should be raised.

And now, what shall be done?

First of all, bet and condidate.

And flow, what shad be done:

First of all, let not candidates for missionary employment be discouraged. The churches will not disregard their plea. Observe how the Lord is pouring out his Spirit—the spirit of revivals, the spirit of missions. The benevolence of our churches is not declining: it has only been diverted, in some measure, from foreign missions, but may be expected soon to return, with augmented zeal, and with a spring-tide of blessings for the heathen. Stand firm, therefore, to your resolutions, in hum-ble dependence on God, continuing instant in pray-er, and doing all in your power to awaken interest er, and doing all in your power to awaken interest in the subject; and ere long you shall see the treasury so replenished, that you will be greeted with the summons you so much desire, to go forth with the gospel of salvation to the gentiles.

Pious Students, preparing for the ministry, should see to it that foreign missions are not employment two or three years home, as they have

should see to it that foreign insistens are not em-barrassed, two or three years hence, as they have been in past times, for want of missionaries. We hope the churches will send the fifteen or twenty

take an early opportunity to explain the case to promote the interests of one denomination to the their people? Will they not endeavor to secure exclusion or prejudice of other denominations. But

res. Unless the Auxiliaries make an advance | a long established and richly endowed institution. will you not resolve upon securing a liberal advance in the receipts of your Auxiliary? You have among the first in reputation, having the free use of its valuable library and various other facilities for literary improvement? Is it not a peculiar disvance in the receipts of your Auxmary: 100 nave the advantage of a strong plea; and most kinds of business are now presperous, and revivals of religion are warming the hearts of Christians, and multiplying the friends to the cause, and augmentage to a consentrate wealth of the church of the commonwealth? And are not this presume that the commonwealth? And are not this mention and these great advantages on ing the consecrated wealth of the churches.

g the consecrated wealth of the churches.

Upon the Collectors in the Missionary Associations devolves a solemn responsibility; for it is altout the Collectors in the Missionary Association and these great advantages, emanating from the University of the State, given, by the recent arrangements, to the small Unitarian by the recent arrangements, to the small Unitarian most certain, that if they neglect to solicit from any individual, that individual's subscription for the year will be lost to the cause. Let them now carry an application to every man and woman, constructions to every man and woman are to say that the Orthodox Congregational constructions are the constructions and prejudice of all other constitutions? It is not a construction to every man and woman, constructions are constructed to the small Unitarian by the recent arrangements, to the small Unitarian by the recent arrangements. erning whom there is any probability that the ap- ists have a College at Amherst, and a The bication will be kendly received. One great rea-tion of the decline in the receipts for eighteen Unitarians have both at Cambridge? The two months past, has been, that the five or six thousand Collectors in the twelve or fifteen hundred A. sand Collectors in the twelve or fifteen hundred Associations formed in aid of the Board, have not, as a body, made as great exertions, as they did imas a body, made as great exertions, as they did immediately after their Associations were organized.

The receipts into the Treasury of the Board to the State, om Sept. 1, 1830 to March 31, 1831, that is, for Funds, too, belonging to the College of the State,

the current year, and to pay the balance owed by the Board when the financial year commenced. The cost of sending fifteen or twenty missionaries, with their wives, into remote fields, will be an ad-ditional expense of considerable amount, and ought to be provided for before the expiration of the year churches of the United States, shall receive such a check, as cannot fail to be most unhappy in its consequences; and that, too, almost at the commencement of our career, and while we are blessed with unexampled effusions of the Holy Spirit.

All will admit, that the Board ought not to increase its present debt; and the committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Board to investigate the annual expenditure at home, did not think the cause would be promoted by any present diminution there. Abroad, no material reduction of donors generally, that every Association must go beyond the contributions of the last year.

The case is now left with the friends of Zion,

deeply concerned. Should the Board be enabled to send out its missionaries without delay, there can be no doubt that many souls will be rescued from the dominion of sin, and be exaited to the felicity of heaven, who otherwise must sink into endless per-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER. Your readers have been informed that a Theo-Your readers have been informed that a Theo-logical Scottony, but been constituted in the Uni-versity, and three gentlemen of known and avow-ed Unitarian sentiments appointed professors, to give instruction to the theological students, and to conduct the religious services on the Sabbath, and the morning and evening devotions on other days of the week, in the College chapel. The establish-ment of this seminary, it seems, was begun in 1815, when certain funds were raised by subscription for the promotion of theological education at the Uni-versity, and received and held by the Corpora-tion for the Theological Department, which was

Pastors of churches will permit me respectfully to ask, whether the present exigency in the affairs of the Board is not of sufficient consequence to require their particular attention? Will they not

their people? Will they not enucavor to see their people? Will they not enucavor to see their people? Such is, clearly, an effect of the arrangement gard to this School.

Secretaries, Treasurers, & Executive Company of the Secretaries, Treasurers, & Executive Company of the Secretaries are entreated to exmittees of Auxiliary Societies are entreated to ex-ert themselves in a special manner in their several School to be taken into the closest connection with

The receipts into the Treasury of the Board from Sept. I. 1830 to March 31, 1831, that is, for seven months of the current financial year, have been \$46,000. Supposing the receipts for the five months to come to be in the same proportion, or about \$6,500 per month, the income for the year.

RELIGIOUS.

Will be \$79,000. Last year it was \$55,000, and the year before last, about \$106,900. At the race of the receipts during the last seven months, we are hought he has seven months, we are in danger, the present year, of falling nearly thirty thousand dollars below the receipts of the year before last, about \$106,900. At the race of the receipts during thousand dollars below the receipts of the year before last, about \$106,900. At the race of the receipts during thousand dollars below the receipts of the year before last, about \$106,900. At the race of the receipts during the last seven months, we are in danger, the present year, of falling nearly thirty thousand dollars below the receipts of the year settled them from the proper sources. The brief statements respecting the affairs of the Board, which I had in view on commencing these Board, which I had in view on commencing these papers, are now completed. I have endeavored to avoid exaggeration, and to exhibit only the plain morter to show, that we have been brought into an exigency and a crisis, of a very serious nature. It is a question, which will be decided before the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the propers of the propers contract to the most information of the kindures are found to the promises, with a hole contract of the telegrance of the propers of t ly for the Theological School is only about \$50,000, if with part of which a building has been creeted for the accommodation of the School. The three professors receive, each, a salary of \$1,500, making \$4,500 a year. Is the iroone from what remains of the \$50,000, after deducting the expenses of the building, sufficient, with the "aid from tuition fees," to make up this sum? But "Orton" has given us some details. He says, "The Hollis Professor, whose duties are partly with the undergraduates, receives a small part of his salary from the Hollis fund, and the remainder from fees of tuition." The amount he receives from the Hollis fund, was officially stated, at the late meeting of the Overseers, professors receive, each, a salary of \$1,500, making \$4,500 a year. Is the income from what remained \$1,500,000, after deducting the expenses of the building, sufficient, with the "aid from tuition fees," to make up this sam? But "Orton" has given us some details. He says, "The Holis Professor, whose duties are partly with the undergraduates, receives a small part of his salary from the Holis fund, and the remainder from fees of tuition." The amount he receives from the Holis fund, was officially stated, at the late meeting of the Oerseers, to be "less than one tenth" of his salary Are the fees paid for tuition by the theological students at Cambridge sufficient to make up the remainder for this salary? And if they are not, whence is tag balance obtained? Again, "Orton" tells us, that "the Professor of Biblical Literature is paid from the fund given by Mr. Dexter, for the promotion of sacred criticism, and from the funds codected within fifteen years by the friends of the institution." The donation of Mr. Dexter, it appears from the "Report of a committee of the Overseers of Harvard College, January 6, 1825," pp. 48 and 8, was \$5000, and the annual income is \$500.

There is the question come home to every Christian; are we ready for such as eason? We have empised to the theology for our hearts suffered to be for him and him only. Have we put on the whole Captain of our salvation, and have promised to be for him and him only. Have we put on the whole Captain of our salvation, and have promised to be for him and him only. Have we put on the whole Captain of our salvation, and have promised to be for him and him only. Have we put on the whole Captain of our salvation, and have promised to be for him and him only. Have we put on the whole Captain of the Supper to each of them captain only. Have we put on the whole Captain of the Supper to each of them captain only. Have we put on the whole Captain only. Have we put on the this glorious warfare? If so, what a victory will ensue a fund him only. Have we put on the wh of Harvard College, January 6, 1825," pp. 48 and 8, was \$5000, and the annual income is \$500. There is, then, \$1200 a year to be paid the Protessor of Biblical Literature a from the funds collected within fifteen years by the friends of the institution," i. e. from the income of what remains of The case is now left with the friends of Zion, who will decide, in view of their duty to the being the tarten and to the Lord Jesus, whether this sacred cause shall rise, or decline. Whichever way they decide, the welfare of immortal souls is for this purpose, within two years past, by sub-scription among the friends of the institution." Is this fund a part of the \$50,000, which, it has been officially stated, is the whole amount of what has been specially contributed for the Theological School? And if it is, as all the information yet heaven, who otherwise most sink into endless perdition. The rescue of these souls is an object transcending in importance all our worldly schemes. It furnises a powerful motive for hearts, quickened by the reviving influences of God's Spirit, or regenerated by his new-creating grace. How delightful to think of the number of such hearts now in our beloved country, and of the rapid increase hot really there is, notwithstanding the "information yet School? And if it is, as all the information yet School and it is it is, as a ence to the will of their Lord and Saviour, have devoted themselves to the propagation of the gosphel among the heathen, and are not yet sent forth. They are due to our own souls, which could not otherwise be saved from blood-guitiness. Yes, and they are due to our divine Master, who cannot but take a lively interest in an enterprise, the design of which is to extend the benefits of His attainment throughout heathen lands.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—No. 5. dents who need it, is given, partly from founda-tions made long ago for this purpose, and partly tions made long ago for this purpose, and partly dividuals and religious societies." But were not these "loundations made long ago" given to the College? and are they not now a part of the College? and are they not now a part of the College? and are they not now a part of the College? In the college funds? From "Ortons" statements, then, it appears that a portion of the former funds of the University are to be applied to the support of this new Unitarian Theological School. And the Hancock Professor of Hebrew, with a salary of \$1500 a year from the funds of the College, is to give mestication in Cambridge," in connecting the Theological School with the College, we have the following statements. "The students whom it was our purpose to assist, whilst they continue in this connection with the University, will be entitled to receive instruction from the ological School with the College, we have the following statements. "The students whom it was our purpose to assist, whilst they continue in this connection with the University, will be entitled to receive instruction from the ological School from the ological School with the College, we have the following statements. "The students whom it was our purpose to assist, whilst they continue in this connection with the University, will be entitled to receive instruction from the ological School from the ological School with the College, we have the following statements. "The students whom it was our purpose to assist, whilst they continue in this connection with the University, will be entitled to receive instruction from the ological School statements." The students whom it was our purpose to assist, whilst they continue in this connection with the University, will be entitled to receive instruction from the ological School statements. "The students whom it was our purpose to assist, while they continue in this connection with the University will be entitled to receive instruction from the ological School statements." The students whom it was only the fait their streng tion for the Theological Department, which was approved by the Board of Overseers, at a meeting held, not during the session of the Legislature, but held, not curing the session of the Legislature, but in the month of July in that year; and recently this department has been enlarged and more com-pletely organized. This is a Unitarian Theologi-cal School as really as Andover is an Orthodox Theological School. It is no answer to this statereceive instruction from the officers of the College, ment to say, as has been said, that no creed is pre-scribed to professors in the Theological Depart-ment at Cambridge, as is done at Andover, and that to the Corporation, to be distributed among stu-dents of this description. The Hopkins characher fund alone produces an annual income [stated at there is nothing in the statutes to prevent the Cor-poration and Overseers appointing a professor of Orthodox opinions. The lacts are, that the pres-ent professors are Unitarians, and will inculcate Unitarian opinions, and that the Corporation and \$700] nearly equal to that of this society, the greater part of which is applicable to theological students, but is confined to such as are students in the University; and this is believed to be the case with most, if not all, of the charties of this kind. Is

ate to the present state of the churches, to be left in obsenrity. We invite for it the prayerful perusul and conside ration of all "that name the name of Christ;" and would respectfully suggest whether it will not be useful in reference to other days of prayer, which we believe will be observed.

I wish the people of the State to be aware, that this element is the property of the rights of prayer.

corrious efforious of the Spirit. prayer approaches, there ought to be a preparation of heart for that day among Christians; and the prayer should be, "Search me, O God, and know heart, try me and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting." There is much to humble as as a people, and as individuals; especially the langurd state of religion in many of the churches in this Commonwealth. While the Lord is manifesting himself powerfully in many places on our right hand and left, why is it that so many of the church-es in this state are so barren and unfruitful? God is the same here as there, the throne of grace equally accessible, the promises the same; and now events a general revival throughout this State? God is a sovereign, many say; and in his own time will work. True, God is a sovereign, (blessed Unitarians, but by the State, and therefore belongs truth to the Christian.) and yet he works by means. The millenium is to be brought about by means; and yet God will reign and rule as the sovereign

and plead for an outporing of the Holy Spirit, and go forward with corresponding efforts in the strength of Him "in whom there is everlasting strength," for the conversion of sinners and upbuilding of Christ's kingdom, what a glorious change should we see; not only in this but other States and down to future generations. Let the question come home to every Christian; are we ready for such a season? We have episted by profession, under Christ, the moved out of the way, before we can expect a gen- Lord.

moved out of the way, before we can expect a general outpouring of the Spirit.

The present is a time that calls for deep searchings of heart among ministers and Christians, that the stumbing blocks may all be removed out of the way, and the church prepared for the coming of the Lord. Are there not cases of discipline to be attended to? Are there not divisions in the churches, a want of the unity of the Spirit, much evil speaking, an awful neglect of our covenant. evil speaking, an awful neglect of our covenant vows to watch over one another in the Lord? In a word, the standard of piety it seems is set too low, a word, the standard or previous receipts section only by Christians generally, and revivals looked upon like showers that come seldom and continue but a short time. What is a revival? There is a revival, when Christians feel their obligations to let the light of a holy life and conversation shine before men; and it is made our duty in the word of God, to pray without ceasing, and in every thing to give thanks; to watch and pray lest we enter into temptation; and when we live so, God's promise is that we shall be blessed in our deeds. If we live then as we ought, we shall always enjoy a shower of divine grace. Sinners will be convinced of the error of their ways, and led to embrace the truth. Experience and observation, in addition to the promise of God, testily to the truth of this. It is infinite condescension in God to work by man, but thus it seemeth good in his sight. If Christians would only be laithful in the performance of every duty loon humble at the feet of Christ, feeling that their strength is only weakness; revivals

# For the Boston Recorder. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ILLUSTRATI D to the use of the Library, and to the numerous benefactions which have been given from time to time IN THE OFINIONS OF DR. BROOKS, OF BARNARDS-

MR. EDITOR,-At the close of the last ses-Mn. Editor,—At the close of the last session, a debate arose in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts upon a bill, entitled an act respecting Public Worship & Religious Freedom."

In the sixth section was a provision, that the trustees to be appointed in the several religious software the several re barrassed, two or three years hence, as they have been in past times, for want of missionaries. We hope the churchus will send the fifteen or twenty hope the churchus will send the fifteen or twenty men, now ready or soon to be ready, all into the field within a year and a half from this time. But these will only supply the present demand. Let it will be differently constituted and continue the dath of the heathen, that the demand for missionaries will increase from year to year. More and nore laborers will be needed; and should you be humbly, but more laborers will be needed; and should to be a Unitarian. The degree and interest of the support? That is, trads of an institute in which all denominations have equal rights, as the unitarian denomination. The stablishment of this School, I am once laborers will be needed; and should to be a Unitarian. The degree and interest which all denominations have equal rights, as the University of the State, are to contribute to the interests and advancement of the small Unitarian denominations. This is palpaby unjust, all there is the first small distinguished limself last year by his niliberal condistinguished limself last year by his niliberal condistingui that such condition should be void and my money may be used to maintain the doctrines of Fanny Wright, or any other doctrines which a majority of such society shall think best. (I beg par-don of the First Baptist Church for making such a The following communication was received a few days before the annual State fast, to waich season it refers, but too har for our crowded columns. Still it is too appropriate to the corrected time of the churches, to be left in observations, the left in observations of the churches, to be left in observations. trol gifts and legacies to its full extent, was seri-

in many churches at this eventful period, for the special and this attempt to deprive us of the rights of manaown property in our own way, was made As the annual season of fasting, humiliation and in the Legislature; and that the friends of the ensure intend to make the same attempt again.

A doctrine so monstrous has never before, to my knowledge, been broached in our Legislature. It goes to take away much of the present inducement to industry, if a man may not do with his own as he pleases; and I do not see but the Legislature may with as much propriety enact, that no parent shall have the power to place the portion of an abandoned and dissolute child in the care of truses, but that the child shall take his full pro tion under his own management. But, Mr. Editor, this is the age in which the "march of mind" is making rapid strides; and we must not be astonished at any doctrines, however monstrous

But I hope the people will bear these facts in SAMUEL ADAMS. mind.

### From the Christian Mirror. SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

When a teacher is unfaithful, or is approaching to that state of apathy and indifference which renders his labors irksome to himself and useless to the school, how desirable it is that he should immediately, reform and get that preparedness of heart

station.

The following are some of the signs of unfaithfulness, exhibited in a careless and indifferent teach-

1. He will often enter the school after the exercises have commenced, and not scruple frequently to abscord from his important post, if he can frame ver so slight an excuse to satisfy his conscience.

2. He will care so little about the instruction of

scholars, that he will neglect to examine the lesssigned them during the week. He will be careful to have an abundance of

ork on hand, that must be immediately dispatched, on the evening that his fellow teachers assem-ble to pray for the divine blessing on their labors: but on every other evening he has nothing to en-gage his attention or keep him from attending Clubs, Lyceums, and so forth.

4. He will not take a kind reproof from his fel-

4. He will not take a kind represent from its fel-but teachers; but will coldly answer their inqui-ries respection the state of his mind in regard to the worse of Sabbath schools; and be determined to leave the school, if he should again be reproved for being late or absent.

5. He will not visit the parents of his pupils, and

state as an excuse, his diffidence to enter a strange house, or his want of ability to say anything to

purpose, should he make such a call.

Whenever his scholars are absent, he does not wish to learn the cause, but is continually complaining that his class is the dullest one in school, and while his instructions do no good, he is for-ward to lay all the blame on the unfaithful parents.

7. If he should meet a member of his class during the week, he will pretend not to see him, and frequently hurry by, for fear the scholar should speak to him about his lesson. He has a natural aversion to meet one whom he has coldly warned to flee from the wrath to come and lay hold of eter-

ments previous to the commencement of the exer-cises, he will endeavor to engage himself in conver-sation with another teacher equally insensible to duty, about that which has no relation whatever

9. He will make the recitation of his scholars occupy as much time as possible, not unfrequently requesting a recapitulation—thereby shortening the time devoted to illustrations and remarks.

10. He is continually complaining of the inattention and disorder of his scholars and his want of faculty" to teach them.

11. His face will seldom if ever be seen at the monthly Sabbath school Concert for prayer. If salicited to attend, bus reply is—my business is ur-

12. He will take no publication devoted to the in-

terests of Sabbath schools, and is seldom known to read those articles which are calculated to awaken deep and longing desires for the advancement of 13. He will not enter his closet with a lively faith

and a warm heart, earnestly to entreat the Lord to save his class from the allurements of a wicked world and to sanctify them early by His word of 14. His eye will not penetrate the dim distance

of futurity, to discern his little group assembled at the bar of God-and with rapture and untold delight, seem to hear the welcome plaudit-Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. PHILO-PAIDOS.

## From the Baptist Register. BIBLE CLASSES.

We have several times noticed these important institutions, and urged the organization of them in all our churches and societies. We are aware at they have in many received cordial regard; ut too many still have utterly neglected them. Whatever opposition Christians might feel towards other objects, projected by Christian benevolence, it is certainly matter of surprise, that towards an association formed for the study of the Bible, there should be other than the most hearty commenda-

The worth of the scriptures will readily be acknowledged, and the necessity of searching them, as Christ has commanded, also; but any improvement on the old fashioned way of doing so, meets on the part of many with a cold reception.

How shall these obstacles be overcome? By ex-

pository preaching. Let every minister adopt a course of this kind of preaching for one part of the day, and after a while he will find the prejudices of his people overcome, and Bible classes sostained.

And here a thought very naturally comes in.—

classes be most profitably connected in all our congregations?—In our humble opinion, they might. Let the forenoon of every Lord's day be devoted to expounding the lesson on which the Bible class is to be examined in the evening. The result will be a more close investigation of the scriptures, both by the church and congregation, and a very sensible improvement of all in scriptural knowledge, the minister himself not excepted. The very circumstance of his knowing that his people are engaged during the week in the close perusal of the chapter which he is to expeund on the ensuing Lord's day.

West-Hampton, Io. I.—A letter to the editors of the New-York Observer, dated April Ist, says:

"It has been a season of great interest among the people of this parish or the last three or four monds. We trust that the Lord has been among this people by the special influences of the Holy Spirit. Many have been led to his during what they should do to be saved, and have hopefully fled to that refuge which has been set before them in the government of the control of the

will stir him up to greater diligence in his labor, and utterly secure them against an indifferent and cateless preparation for the pulpit.

\*\*REVIVALS.\*\*

\*\*REVIVALS.\*\*

\*\*Stockbridge, Mass.—A gendeman in Stockbridge, Mass., in a letter to the Editors of the New-York Observer, dated April 4, 1831, says:

\*\*A four days' meeting was held here last week. We have had occasion to mourn over the low state of the church for more than two years. A few brethen and sisters for several months, it is believed, have wept in secret places; yet not much waking up to duty was observed until the revivals commenced in the adjoining towns. A church fast was appointed and pretty well attended the first Saturday in March. It was a humbling season to some.—The meetings for prayer, preparatory to the meeting first mentioned, were better attended, and on the Monday previous to the convocation, there were found two impenitent sinners anxious for their souls, both of whom were hopefully brought into the kingdom on the evening of the next day. The four days' meeting commenced on Wednesday last by a prayer meeting at sumrise at the academy. When we commenced the public prayer seering at the sanctuary at 10 o'clock, we found a goodly number present. On the two succeeding days, the numbers increased, till on Friday onn house was filled. There was no sensible evidence that God was present to naveken sinners till Friday noon. The church were then requested to meet their paster at the seer-tion town, where were then requested to meet their paster at the seer-tion town, where were their paster at the seer-tion town, where were then requested to meet their paster at the seer-tion town, where were their paster at the seer-tion town, where were their paster at the seer-tion town, where were then requested to meet their paster at the seer-tion town, where were the requested to meet their paster at the seer-tion town, where were their paster at the seer-tion town, where the to the paster at the seer-tion town where the town to the conversation to t God was present to awaken sinuers till Friday noon. The shurch were then requested to meet their pastor at the session room, where, after suitable remarks hy him upon our past and present situation, they resolved that in the strength of their Lord, they would walk more in accordance with their covenant obligations. Furing the time the church were engaged in this daty, the ministers and brethren from neighboring churches were engaged in prayer below, and in that meeting an old man, 75 years of age or more, from a neighboring two, arose and said, that he had come there to seek the salvation of his soul. His head, be said, was whitened for the grave; he had no house, and

influence includes were engaged in provincial for the control of the control of the control of the control of the control. He head, the control of the contr

City of New York and Brooklyn .- The Observer of On the last Sabbath was the common

young persons, who had before taken very lattle interest in the concerns of religion.

"In Brooklyn, we are told, 103 were admitted last Sabbath to the church under the care of the Rev. Mr. Carbill, and the scene presented on this occasion was one of the most imposing ever witnessed by the oldest communicants. Seven children of one family; the father and four children of another family; and a brother and sister, were among the number received into the church. In the revival in Brooklyn, so far as human instrumentality is concerned, the morning prayer meetings are thought to have been unusually blessed. Another important means has been the conversation of new converts with their young friends."

The Evangelist says: "We learn that the revival is etill progressing in this place and that 103 have been re-ceived into the Rev. Mr. Carroll's Church."

Reformed Dutch Churches, city of New-York .- In the South Church, 39 have been received on confession of their faith in Christ. In the Associate churches, 19. In the church under the care of the Rev. Mr. Dubois, 50.—[The probable number will be about 80, which will be received in Mr. Dubois' church for next communion.] Several other churches in this connexion, have shared in the revival, but we have no definite knowings relative to their accessions.—Christian Intelligencer.

In Newark Valley Tioga, co. N. Y.—The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Marcus Ford, dated New-ork Valley, has been sent by a correspondent for insertion in the New York Observer:

ork Valley, has been sent by a correspondent for insertion in the New York Observer:

"In my last I made mention of a revival amongst us, which since that time, has been powerful, but now seems to be on the decline. Eighty-six have been propounded for admission into the church, and we expect to propound 17 more to-morrow, making in all 103 to be received at our next communion, the first Saldath in April. This will be a very unusual sight for this place. Twenty is the largest addition that has ever before been made at one time.—

'The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad.' There have been but very few families within the hounds of the congregation that have not been visued, and some entire families have been taken. All ages have been affected by the work, from the man of three-score to children of ten years. There was a time when the influence of the work seemed to be almost universal; one could scarcely speak to an individual who would not weep.

meeting to a close. The church, however, with many anxious sinners, held a meeting yesterday, not at all inferior in point of interest and apparent efficacy to any which had precided. Indeed, the meetings, during the whole season—of the four days," were all crowded and solemn. The praying the four days, "were all crowded and solemn. The praying solution of the several congregations and the seasons devoted by each pastor to inquirers among his own seator in several of the charches in this city, and as many of the subjects of the recent revival then came forward to make a public profession of their faith, it was a seator of unusual interest. The numbers admitted into different churches were as follows: In the Erick church in Beckman-street, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Spring 45; Bowery Church, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge pastor, 29; Laighte-steet Church, Rev. Dr. Cox pastor, 125; Cantastreet Church, Rev. C. Cox pastor, 125; Cantastreet Church, Rev. C. Mason pastor, 31; Cedar-street church, Rev. Wr. M'Cartee pastor, 31; Cedar-street church, Rev. Wr. M'Cartee pastor, 31; Cedar-street church, Rev. C. Mason pastor, 61; Reformed Datcheburch in Broome-street, Rev. Dr. Eroilhead pastor, 29.

Thirty persons, we are informed, have receally been added to the communion of the Episcopal church indeed the communion of the Episcopal church in sensitive that the communion in some of the churches was a senson of peculiar solemnity to many young persons, who had before taken very little interest in the concerns of religion.

"In Brooklyn, we are told, 103 were admitted last Sabhath to the church under the cure of the Rev. Mr. Cartering in hope. Many are anxiently equiring, what they mast due to be sured. An awful solemnity senson to rest on the minds of a large portion of the communion was one of

And now, Mr. Editor, let me request, for the members And now, Mr. Editor, let me request, for the members of our College, Academy, and Female Senionary, and for the inhabitants of this village and town, an interest in your prayers, and in the prayers of every Christian, who may read this communication. Oh, it is a critical moment with us—a season of awful interest and tremendous solemnity—it season by with consequences to immortal souls, to the clurch of Christ, and perhaps to the far distant heathen.

MEADVILLE, (PA.) AND VICINITY

The Rev. Mr. Bushnell, paster of the Presbyterian church at Meadville, Pa. writes to some editor whose paper we cannot now identify, under date of March 29th. The following extract embraces the principal particular of a revival, which commenced by special efforts and prayer in Navandor had.

in November last. " Besides public prayer meetings through the week, which

after this sermon, Dr. Beecher rose, and observed, that nothing is so much misunderstood as the law of God, though nothing is so much misunderstood as the law of God, though nothing is more plain. It is designed to govern a universe of minds. Though man has an animal nature, yet uch man has an animal nature, vet has also intelligent, intellectual powers. The law of ed is adapted to man's capacity, as a free moral agent, public of moral duties. And he means that man shall capable of moral duties. And he means that man shall know and enjoy more than mere animals, birds and insects. He means that his intelligent creatures shall have a hapthe South Church, 39 have been received on confession of their faith in Christ. In the Associate churches, 19. In the charch under dee care of the Rev. Mr. Dubios, 50. In The probable number will be about 80, which will be received in Mr. Dubois' church for next communion.] Several other churches in this connexton, have shared in the revival, but we have no definite knowing relative to their accessions.—Christian Intelligencer.

Primary Schools.—A correspondent of the New York Observer ancitions, that a Miss \*\*\*\* has net with the most pleasing success in carrying religious instruction into her schools, wherever she goes. In one place, the number of heepful conversions during the two terms of instructions of some of their during the most pleasing species about one hour daily, in teaching her pupils from the Bibbe; not drily or systematically, lut in reference to the salvation of their souls. Some of the pupils of this lady, who have since become teachers, are meeting with similar success. What if all teachers of children with a similar success. What if all teachers of children is made to the salvation of their souls. Some of the pupils of with similar success. What if all teachers of children is a success. What if all teachers of children is not seen to the salvation of their souls.

A feature was considered to the service of the serv

covering themselves," under this holy influence from God. Simers cannot cast the blame of their unwillingness on him; for he charges it upon them as their sin, which if persisted in, will ruin their souls forever. From the willingness of God to bestow salvation,—from its freeness to "whosover will,"—from the foliuses of the atonement of Christ and the efficacy of his blood to pardon,—and from the certain pendition of those who reject the gospel, all were invited now to immediate repentance, and to a voluntary acceptance of the gospel.

On the same evening, lectures were attended at Pinestreet Meeting-House, where Dr. Beecher preached, on Mark vin. 36; and at Salem-street Meeting-House, where Dr. Cornelius preached on Acts ii. 37. Several hundreds, we learn, tarried at the inquiry meetings after sermon at both these houses as well as at Parketneet.

Friday forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Fay preached, from Jer. XXXIII. 29—"Is not my word like a fire? saith the Lord; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces." After an exposition was illustrated—The results of the gospel on the moral characters of men are spready. These results are of a nature very dissimilar. To some, the gospel is "the savor of life into life; to others," the savor of death unto death." That the preaching of the gospel should have some decisive and early result on those who hear it, is analogous to a well-known law, that first impressions are generally the most strongly marked. Whatever is beautiful or magnificent in nature, is seen with the deepest feeling in the carliest view. This was shown to be an alarming consideration to all who had sat for years under the faithful ministry of the gospel without any saving impressions on their hearts. And if such had been partially awakened, and shut out the light of truth, and were still carefus, their case was hazardons. But those whose minds were yet tender were encouraged not to despair but immediately to yield their souls to the full influence of truth. were yet tender were encouraged not to despair but imme-

MORNING MEETINGS FOR PEATER. These cultivate the social affections. They engage the mind and heart before the cares of the world have opportunity to obtrude themselves. They sanctify the designs of the day by purifying the soul, and preparing it to rerve God. They afford an opportunity to dwell on the spiritual wants of the Church, and of the World, and present the direct means of getting them supplied. It appears peculiarly desirable that those professors of religion, whose health and other circumstances permit, but who have not bitherto known from experience the personal benefits of this service, should practically learn, and that speedily, how good and how pleasant it is.

6. The family altar will not be neglected by the Christian. There his offering is presented with all the tenderness of the most intimate and interesting associations of life. There, as he bears it to the God of all the familias of the earth, and remembers his obligations to gratitude for

There, as he lears it to the God of all the Jamites of the earth, and remembers his obligations to gratitude for his own precious advantages, he may accustom the loved ones by whom he is surrounded to feel and pray for others, and prepare to do them good. And if, unhappily, in any professor's family this sacred altar has been thrown down,

and prepare to do them good. And to, and to a professor's family this sacred altar has been thrown down, processor's family this sacred altar has been thrown down, processor's family this sacred at the present to re-edify and adorn it? But, above all, and the present to re-edify and adorn it? But, above all, a like it is to be a like a

\* Of which an account is given above.

dately to yield their souls to the full influence of truth.

In the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Taylor preached in Park street church from Rom. ii. 4—"Not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance." The object DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER

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Journal. We are pleat this article of a mother The proposal is this, of room) that all the

Story of the First & lished by the Mass. An attentive perusa to convince the reader it, and deserves a pla with which the friends

with which the trians our juvenile libraries i We think the autho his subject. The stor yen with our very exi the whole history of though from our cl ence the Pilgrims, readers, little more once existed. The esting facts concern fory of their settlen inaccessible to your

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as been thrown down, appropriate than the But, above all, erity of every public effects and successful and purify its teasures with which it by druck of the fountain, y are copious, and with the tilt with a supplication to the fountain. tifying application to be unproductive of waste and dreary BASIL.

S AND PRAYER. . York Evangelist. from the Cincinnati

Journal. We are pleased with the proposal is this article of a mother in Israel."
The proposal is this, (we must omit the article for want of room) that all the pions devoted females of our land would consent to set apart the Fourth Thursday of April as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Before this proposal was seen, it had been proposed, that those particularly interested in the object, should observe the same day in the same manner, with reference to the everlasting good of PRISONERS.

# For the Boston Recorder. REVIEW.

\*\*The History of the Pilgrims; or a Grandfather's Story of the First Settlers of New England." Published by the Mass. S. S. Union.

An attentive perusal of this little volume, can hardly fail to convince the reader that it presents a high claim to merit, and deserves a place among the most valuable books, with which the friends of Sabbath Schools are furnishing our inventle libraries at the messent day.

with which the friends of Sabbath Schools are furnishing our juvenile libraries at the present day.

We think the author peculiarly happy in the choice of his subject. The story of the Pilgrim Fathers, is interwoven with our very existence as a nation; and blended with the whole history of our civil and religious prosperity. Although from our childhood we have been taught to reverence the Pilgrims, yet to a large portion of our youthful readers, little more is known of their history, than that they once existed. The reason is obvious; for the most interesting facts concerning the Puritans, and the particular history of their setfement in New-England, have hitherto been inaccessible to young readers. They are contained either in books not suited to the capacity of children, or in manuscripts not yet published.

in books not suited to the capacity of chimical, or scripts not yet published.

Many of the most interesting facts contained in this volume, seem to have been collected from the archives of the Old Colony, where the Pilgrims first landed. They seem also to have been arranged by one who felt the full impiration of his subject.

The history is here presented in a form, which we think the first process are not provided by the portion of the process of the

the question, Poes your master does not trouble himself ble 1 he replied. 'My master does not trouble himself with these things; he does nothing but urge us to work from morning till night." He said he knew nothing about the existence of a God, nor of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of sinners. Mr. Rolland endeavoured to instruct him, and to teach him the sinful state of man, and of redemption by Jesus Christ. The aged man listened attentively, and seemed axious to obtain further knowledge in the heavenly doctrine of salvation.

[13 dichman. Indiana. Archive. Davis, of

heavenly doctrine of salvation. [Walchman, Indians of Essequibo and Demerara.—Mrs. Davis, of Bristol, widow of a late Missionary in Demerars, has addressed a sensible letter to the Home Secretary of Missions, affectionately calling their attention to the religious instruction of "this degraded, though free people." A great sum is paid by the Colony to these people every year, to insure their assistance in any emergency, but they great sum is paid by the Colony to these people every year, to insure their assistance in any emergency, but they have been greatly neglected in Missionary operations.

Sout Star .- The last accounts of the thurches from

Journal. We are pleased with the proposal contained in this quarter, received by the London Missionary Society, this article of a mother in Israel." this quarter, received by the London Missionary Society, are highly encouraging. The churches were increasing in the number of their members, and the members themselves were advancing in piety and stability. The benefits of religious education were widely diffusing. The whole New-Testament was in general use among the people, and the natives, with the genuine spirit of Christianity, were labouring to communicate the gospel to other islands more or less remote.

Marquesas Islands — Only occasional visits have as yet been made to these Islands by European Missionaries.—

more or less remote.

Marquesas Islands —Only occasional visits have as yet been made to these Islands by European Missionaries.—Messrs. Williams and Barff, however, accompanied by everal native Missionaries, were about to visit the numerous and populous islands which lie to the westward.—These brethren requested the prayers of Christians, that God would direct and prosper their enterprise. [Ib. Surat, East-Indies.—The Missionaries at this station pay special attention to the schools for the natives, and their labours have been blest. For ten years, the schools have been prospered. There are now six under their care, 5 for boys chiefly, and one for girls; in all 369 scholars.—All these are supported by the friends of religion in India, since 1822. Mr. Fyvie, of the London Missionary Society, and who gives this information, in itinerating 42 days travelled upwards of 500 miles, distributed 1020 parts of the Scriptures, and 10.500 tracts, and preached to many immortal souls, who had never before heard of salvation through the merits of Christ.

Bangalore, India.—The press here has been employed in printing the Scriptures, and tracts in the Canarese language, on religious subjects. Central schools for boys, well conducted on Christian principles, have been greatly useful. Mr. Campbell, the Missionary at Bangalore, speaks with much approbation of five promising boys, who, he says, "prefer study and the service of Christ.—Their reading, their conduct and dispositions, their prayers, their essays, and their talents, all, excite lively expectations, and gratitude to God." The English congregation is large and respectable, and some among the rich and poor have determined to live for God and eternity. [Ib.

Missionary ground near home.—Fifteen, out of forty two churches under the case of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, are so feelle as not to be able to support a pastor, when the case of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, are so feelle as not to be able to support a pastor, when the case of the Presbytery of Philadelphia,

on this solphare presented in a form, which we think important the solphare presented in a form, which we think will not fail to please as well as profit a very large portion of readers, expectably in New England.

If we may be permitted to judge of the merits of the book has absorbing interest we felt while permising it, we are prepared to sprak of it in terms of high compared to the first of the merits of the book has absorbing interest we felt will elisases of readers, as eight to the merit of the merit of the merit in the merit of the merit in the merit of the merit in the shortest in interest of familiar conversations, it contains seven agong of nature. In tracing this sketched in reader is barelly conscious of any thing but the shortest in pursuing. He leaves after the merit of the meaner in which it is described, and fancies himself on the very spot where the events transpried.

Each chapter is headed with a scripture month, breathing. Each chapter is headed with a scripture month, prescribed the cross part of the contents and investigation in the mind in the standard of the merit of the contents of the merit of the contents, and throwing around he whole. A lively and increasing interest as appended to each chapter, bringing into the contents of the standard of the same book for the purpose of reciting the principal topic contained in it. This is administ the different of the content of the same book for the purpose of reciting the principal topic contained in it. This is not the standard of merit of the same to time, the substance which has been found highly beneficial, where it has been abopted.

We cannot fail to notice one or two things which we recommend the terms of the substance which has been found highly beneficial, where it has been abopted.

We are satisfied that no one can attentively person the substance which and the substance in the substance which and the substance which and the substance which and the substance which and the substance which are substanced to make a gook of the anaration,

which are the glory of our land. We would, therefore, cheerfully recommend this little book to the attentive permand of all,—especially our young readers, carnessly hoping that it will find it way into all our juvenile libraries; and not doubting that it will receive that degree of attention which its merits demand.

The fourth volume of the Youth's Companion closes on the 18th of next month. Subscribers whose year began with the volume, are reminded that now is the time to make advance payments. For the information of those who do not see this little paper, we would state, that it is published workly at the Recorder-office; price one dollar a year in alvance, and we select the following from many testimonies which we have received in its favor:

Mr. EDYFOR,—Some two or three years since, I became a subscriber for the Youth's Companion. I designed it for some young persons who were them numbers of my family. I soon found that they began to take a strong interest in it. It is filled with a great variety of narrative and descriptive writing, all of which has an excellent moral and religious because. This was expertly read at first by the children, then by domestics, and finally by almost all the members of the families. It has since been taken by four or five other families, who observed its influence in mine, and I have thought that it would be taken very extensively, if its character were fully known. So far as I know, there is not other work of the same plan, none so simple—so calculated to awaken general interest. It seems to me that if ministers would introduce it into some of the families in their stress would introduce it into some of the families in their stress would introduce it into some of the families in their stress would introduce it into some of the families in their stress would introduce it into some to make the companion from its commencement and have all the numbers bound in volumes, and I would not replace them, because they are so highly valued and so much read by my children, expecially on A result of the control of the contr

South Middlesex Conference.

The next semi-annual meeting of the South Middlesex Conference of Churches will be held at the Vestry of Rev. Mr. Lee's Meeting-house, in Sherburne, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th & 11th of May next, commercing on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The South Middlesex S. School Union will held its annual meeting on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is particularly requested that the Superintendents, Teachers and Scholars of the Union would be present.

The public exercises of the Conference will be attended at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Suffolk and Harmony Conferences are respectfully invited to send a delegation to the meeting.

of Suffolk and Harmony Conferences are respectfully invited to send a delegation to the meeting.

Natick, April 1881. Mantis Moore, Scribe.

The Anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held in New York on Wednesday, May 11, at 10 o'clotk, A. M.

The annual meeting of the American Temperance Society will, with the leave of Providence, be helden in Boston on the 18th May.

The Assiliation of the American Tree Socialy are not selected by the Company of the Parter Storing and related the Short Story and the Parter Storing and related the Short Story and the Parter Storing and related the Short Story and the Parter Storing and related the Short Story and the Parter Storing and related the Short Story and the Parter Story and the Short Story and the Parter Story and the Parter Story and the Short Story and the

The Retain Dits were read in british Parliament states 14 for the first time, and were to be taken up for a second reading March 21, when the trial of strength would be made by the parties.

Emigration.—A bill is before the British Parliament to promote emigration to the British colonies, enabling par-tifies to raise money to defeat the expenses.—It was said the British Government has 23 millions of acres of vacant

and in North America.

Poland.—The Russians had invaded Poland, and one account says they were within 27 miles of Warsaw. The papers friendly to the Poles represent them as having gained several advantages, and the adverse prints give success to the troops of Nicholas.

Poles under Gen. Dwernicht, took 11 pieces of cannot and 2300 prisoners.

The Russians under Diebitsch advanced in heavy masse

The Russians under Dielutach advanced in heavy masses, and obliged the Poles to concentrate their forces near Warzaw. The Polish accounts state the Russian loss in various affairs from the 14th to the 17th at 10,000 men. According to a letter from Cracow, the Polish army had quitted the right bank of the Vietula on the 1st inst. after setting fire to Prags, but they left \$5000 men to defend tetche-post. The number of wounded men in Warsaw is stated to amount to 18,000, and there is scarcely a private house which does not contain some.

The losses of the Russians in several conflicts is estimat-

Boston.—This city exhibits many proofs of returned prosperity. Two new slips are about to be creeted from Commercial street, projecting towards the harbor. They will be capable of accommodating a considerable number of vessels and much merchandize. Wharf property is more highly estimated. Several new houses are erecting, and such is the amount of building and resuring, that, we understand, Mechanics are in full employ.

Appointments by the Governor.—Charles Jackson, Samuel Hubbard, and John Brazier Davis, to be Commissioners "to revise the existing Laws in relation to Debtor and Creditor, and to provide for the equal distribution of the estate of Insolvent Debtors," agreeably to the provision of a Resolve of March 18, 1831.

The Election in the fourth Congressional District in Vec.

a in setting them at liberty.

Loss of schr. Warrior and crew in the late gale.—From our correspondent of the Newport Mercury, we learn that schr. Warrior, Scudder, from Boston for New York, went ashore at Block Island, in the gale on Saturday morning last, went immediately to pieces, and every soul on board perished; seven of the bodies had washed ashore; one had the mark G. F. Lovell on his clothing; another marked on his arm, J. G. R. born 1907; a coloured male and a female, and three seamen. Several bales of Domestic Goods, pieces of Calicoes, &c. had been driven ashore, and secured; should the weather be favourable, more of the goods will be saved. It is said there were thirty persons on board, including several passengers.—Parist.

Loss of schr. Bostons, Hartford packet.—Mr. Thomas

April 20.

April 20.

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN and LADY or two or three GENTIEMEN, can be accommodated with board in a religious from Cohasset, informs us that the Packet schr.

Boston, Capt. Webber, which sailed on Thursday, for Hartford, struck on the rocks off that place in the gale and snow storm of Tuesday merning, and sunk in deep water.

The crew lighted themselves to the masts, and as soon as the frequency of the frequency of the first of the first of the frequency of the first of th

JUST received and for sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, No. 9, Cornhill,
THE MEANS of a RELIGIOUS REVIVAL, by Jone Howard Histor, M. A.

"Awake, Awake; put on the strongth O Zion!" with an Introductory Essay.

SECOND EDITION Memoirs of Nathan W. Dick-cromn, who died at Boston, Jan. 2, 1830, in the 5th year of his age. Cheap edition.

AN ESSAY on the Practicability of Cultivating the Honey Bee, in Maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit; by Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D.

The Science of DOUBLE ENTRY Book Keeping, simplified by the introduction of an Infallible Rule for Dr. & Cr. calculated to insure a complete knowledge of the Theory and Practice of Accounts. By C. C. Marsh, Ac'nt. P. & P. baye just received a fuels supply of VILLAGE HYMNS, fancy Morocco and Sheep binding. A. 20.

Greenfield, Ms. April 20, 1831.

SCHOOL.

No. 7, FRANKLIN & TREET, BOSTON.

N. D. GOULD respectfully gives notice that he shall commence a quarter on the 27th inst. for instructing classes of young Ladies in Pashmody, Sacred Songe, Doette, &c. Ladies who wish to take Lessons on the Piano Forte will be supplied with a teacher.

WRITING in all its varieties taught as usual.

Elegant Pennanship done, such as Cards, Diplomas, &c.

TO LET. A room on the 2d floor—Also FRASELIS

HALL, occasionally, for Lectures, Fairs, &c.

FOR SALE—An elegant and superior toned Organ.

Seet high, baving 5 stops and swell, suitable for a Parlor or small Church.

New and second-hand Piano Fortes bought and sold.

April 20.

April 20.

# POETRY.

THE MERCY SEAT.

BY THE REV. HUGH STOWELL. From every storm of wind that blows, From every swelling tide of woes, There is a calm, a sure retreat, Tis found beneath the Mercy Seat. This found beneath the Mercy Seat.
There is a place where Jesus sheds
The oil of gladness on our heads,
A place, than all besides more sweet—
It is the blood-bought Mercy Seat.
There is a scene where spirits blend,
Where friend holds fellowship with friend
Though sundered far—by faith they meet
Around the common Mercy Seat. Ah! whither could we flee for aid When tempted, desolate, dismayed— Or how the host of hell defeat, Had suffering saints no Mercy Seat. There! there on eagle wings we soar, And sin and sense seem all no more, And heaven comes down, our souls to greet, And glory crowns the Mercy Seat. Oh let my hand forget her skill, My tongue be silent, cold and still, This bounding heart forget to beat, If I forget the Mercy Seat.

From the Christian Watchma THE WAIL OF THE UNEVANGELIZED WORLD

There cometh a voice from the southern isles,
From the burning Indian shore,
From the untracked depth of western wilds,
And where Afric's lions roar;
A voice that pleads in the Christian's car,
With a clear and plaintive tone,
And bids him list to the tale of fear,
To the searching traveller known.

It speaks of the burning victim's crv, On the heathen's vengeful pile;
And bids him see, when orphans sigh.
The exulting murderer's smile.
It points to the rolling Ganges' wave,
And the parent, standing near,
Who sinks his child in the deathful grave,
Without a relenting tear.

Without a reienting tear.

It tells of the untaught African,
For a skin of darker stain.

By a brother—prouder, fairer man.
Enthralled with slavery's chain.

It turns his oar to the red man's wo,
Who is leaving his father's soil.

With the heavy heart of a conquered foe,
Through a weary way to toil.

Through a weary way to toil.

Tis Pity's voice that is breathing low—
And, again, in bolder strain;

Tis Pity's voice, that is never slow
To relieve a mourner's pain:
And fearful gloom is shadowing there,
Where Religion's tone is still;
And terror stalks in its wildness, where
Is no law, but a tyrant's will.

Oh, list that voice! 'tis the mournful weal

Of nations in darkness bound!
How can the heart refuse to feel,
Untouched by the piercing sound!
Creatures that reason hath never taught.
With a suffering mate will stay,
And seem with feelings of suppathy fraught—
Shall we pity less than they!

No. Christian! list to the earnest cry From the dying heathen's shore! Let avarice far from thy bosom fly, And forget that wail no more;

And forget that wail no more;
Till the Pagna shoot is 6 ever still,
Or changed to Religion's song;
Till the earth hath bowed to the Saxiour's will,
That in serrow hath lingered long.—

That in serrow hath ingered long:—
Till Burmah's daughters shall join the praise
Of the great Redeemer's worth,
And Afric's wilds respond the lays.
That swell through the grateful earth;
Till he who roums by the Ganges' side,
And the red man, long unblest,
And he who watches the southern tide.
Rejoice in millennial rest!

# MISCELLANY.

From the New York Evangelist. INTERESTING CONVERSION.

At a conference of the churches in Connecticut, an elderly man, a delegate from W--, after stating that a revival of religion had succeeded the conference in the town he represented, said, that there was an aged man who had been all his life a strong Universalist—delighted in challenging diswith all who would meet him on that subject -that he felt perfectly confident he was right, so much so, that he feared neither God nor manwas notoriously vile in his character—took the greatest delight in reviling religion and slandering professors of it. That no bad company could be assembled adjacent to this man but he was sure to be among them, and to be more wicked than any other present. Gambling, profine svecaring, drink-ing, horse racing, and the like, were employments the most congenial to his disposition—said he was quite a traveller—had been in most of the United States, and the above was his general character wherever he was known. In short, said he, per-haps a worse character never lived. (A good example this of Universalism.) When the confer-ence, said he, met at W—, this man was reques-ted to build the ire in the room where they met, and while doing this, he was struck with a deep impression, that he must attend the conference that day. But he felt that it would be so degrading to him to attend a meeting of that kind, which ligion too, that he determined to listen to no such monitions. The idea, however, pressed upon him more and more until the meeting assembled—that he must go in, became almost irresistible. He determined, therefore, to occupy some remote part had of the gallery, where he should probably be the least seen by his old companions in Universalism and Sin. But when his wife came out into the aisle with the church, the fact that the righteous would be separated from the wicked, and that this separation had now begun with him, struck like a dagger to his heart. He struggled to remove the impression every way in his power, but it was fastened like a nail in a sure place, by the Master of

After the meeting had closed for the day, he felt a stronger impulse than ever, that he must attend the evening meeting. This was more self-denying than the other, because he had always vehemently athorsed and reviled night meetings; but go he must. He however went early, and secreted himself behind a writing desk, that no one should know he was present. From this meeting he returned home, laden with deep distress—found he was a vile sinner, and that it was a wonder of mercy he was out of hell, where he knew he was fast hasten-His former views on the subject of religionideas of Universal salvation were a mere refuge of lies, calculated only to lead souls down to et Mercy from God whom he had so often

abused, was what he could not expect.

But he had scarcely arrived home, before his son and daughter came in under similar awakenings, received that evening. They were deeply and ave fully impressed with their undone situation. A they entered the room, one after the other broke out in sighs and tears, saying, "Oh my father, my father, do pray for me!

other, do pray for me! do pray for me!! Oh my dear triends, said the speaker, judge what could have been my distress then? I say, my dis tress, for I can no longer keep it from you, that I am the man. Yes, I am that very old sinner, with my locks blossoning for the grave! O judge, what my sensations must have been, when my children who were grown, came" round me and begged me to pray for them, when I had never offered a single prayer for myself! Ah, this agony cannot be ex-

But after some days of keen anguish, and remorse of heart for my sins, it pleased my blessed Saviour to speak peace to my soul. Yes, my friends, I now enjoy that peace that the world knows noth-

ing of; a happiness which nothing but the blessed Spirit of God can impart. But I must say, that there is no happiness in sin, for I have tried it, pro-bably more than any of you here; and I positively aver, that there is more solid satisfaction in worshipping God one hour, than in all the pleasure of sin that I have ever enjoyed.

And Universalists, a word to you: I know your

doctrines—I am acquainted with all your arguments, they are nothing but a series of falsehoods, a refuge of lies, that may serve to quiet your con-sciences for a few days at the longest; but death will come and remove the delusion! Eternity will show how awfully you have been deceived; Alas! it will then be too late! I know you are deceived; I feel it in my soul, and I know you will be lost forever unless you repent. Pray examine the word of God, listen to its dictates, and fly to the Saviour while he is on the mercy seat. AMICUS.

DUTY OF PRIVATE CHRISTIANS. Their Co-operation with Ministers.

The co-operation of churches with ministers, The co-operation of churches with ministers, by leading lives of eminent holiness, is peculiarly called for by the exigences of the present day. Ministerial duties are now greatly multiplied and peculiarly urgent, and the responsibilities of the pastoral office are of course proportionably increased. Every faithful ambassador of Christ, finds a constitute of the pastoral of the p feels a constant and pressing need of the sympa-thy and prayers, and active co-operation of his church. If, through the prevalence of a Laodicean spirit, this co-operation is withheld, his hur-dens and anxieties are doubled. Nothing is begun, nothing is effected, without his presence, and aid. His efforts are demanded constantly, and in every department. The consequence is that he either labors beyond his strength, or sinks under discouragement; and with impaired health, and a broken heart, is early compelled to retire from a field of labor, already white for the harrest. We do not speak at random when we say, that not a few devoted ministers of Christ, are at this moment crushed under the pressure of bur-dens, which they were left to bear alone, through the mere want of sympathy, and efficient co-operation, in the churches over which they are placed. Their calls for aid are not regarded. Their meetings for prayer, and religious conference, and Biblical instruction, are appointed in vain.— Vacant seats, week after week, testify to the apathy of professing Christians, and to that over-whelming spirit of worldliness, which carries them away as a flood. A devoted minister of Christ can bear any other trial, better than this. Such a state of things, he cannot long survive.

On the other hand, where the spirit of piety in the body of the church is warm and devoted, ev-en though the members may be few in number, there will always be some who stand forth as pil-lars of strength. They will be to the pastor, what Aaron and Hur were to Moses: they will stay up his hands. They tender to him their sympathy, they pray for him, and encourage him in his work; and wherever they can co-operate with him and lighten his labours, he may command their help. In such churches the members are united, they are of one heart and soul: the government of the church is easy; occasional meetings are fully attended, are enlivened by the spirit of devotion, and made interesting and profitable. The result is nutual edification, and growth in grace. Brotherly leve is perfected, and harmony preserved. The pastor is excited and strengthened to labour abundantly. His and strengthened to labour abundantly. His reasonable wants are anticipated; his trials are allevated; and if his fidelity rouses opposition, he has devoted men about him to be his shield and his support. Who can doubt the happy influence of such a church upon the spirits zeal, the holiness and success of a minister?

THE SPIRIT OF PREACHING. On the frame of a preacher's mind, or the de-gree of Divine unction which he enjoys, depends the frequency, as well as the ardency of his labours in the gospel. Would be preach the word in season and out of season—in the hours of pub-lic worship, and where instruction is expected? Would he also introduce the things of God, where a contrary disposition may be apprehended, as Jesus did in the houses of the Pharisees? He must himself endeavour to enjoy "the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Uhrist." If elevated to his happy state, he cannot hold his peace, even hough he should have previously formed the esolution of desisting from a labour in which he had daily felt the hatred and the scorn of the world: "For since I spake, I cried out, I cried violence and spod; because the worl of the Lord was made a reproach unto me, and a decision daily. Then I said, I will not make mention o him, nor speak any more in his name. But his word was in my heart as a humning fire shut up in my hones, and I was weary with forbearing, and I could not stay." Jer. xx. 5, 9. 'My witness is in heaven, that the love of Jesus and his people made continual preaching my pleasure. I had no such joy as in doing his work." Such, indeed, has always been the condition of maker makers. has always been the condition of mankind, as to spiritual things, that frequency, as well as ferven-cy in preaching, has been indispensable towards their illumination and improvement. The same grace which prompts a man to preach faithfully, disposes him to preach frequently. And it often happens, that inferior talents faithfully employed ed, and inferior opportunities happily improved, in humble dependence on God, who can do all to the public the best ascertained and most things, confer more substantial benefits on mand, than powers of the highest order placed in the widest spheres of usefulness. \* Cowper, Eishop of Galloway.

# EDUCATION.

EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

The first number of the London Quarterly ournal of Education (loaned to us by Mr. Bancroft) contains much information in regard to elementary instruction in Scotland, Germamany, &c. It seems that the first attempt in Europe to diffuse the benefits of education throughout the community, and bring them home, as it were, to the door of the poor man, among the Presbyterians of Scot-The system was not completed until land. 1696, when a school was established in every This was about 50 years after the establishment of common schools by the pilgrim fathers of New England.) The benefiral effects of this system on the habits and industry of the people of Scotland have been incalculable. Within the last 30 years, a public chool has been established in every parish of Wirtemburg, Baden, Hesse, Bavaria, and some other German States. Wirtemburg, a protestant State, is regarded as one of the most highly civilized in Europe. The people read and think; libraries are numerous in the towns and villages; there are fewer crimes and far less poverty and misery than in England; the dress and appearance of the people indicate a greater degree of comfort than is to be found in any country of Europe, except Sweden, and the low lands of Scotland.

The provision for public instruction in France is very defective. The exertions of societies and individuals to establish public

schools were opposed by the catholic clergy and by the late government. The new government, it is believed, is laboring to promote the instruction of its subjects. Late French writers estimate that there are at present in France six millions of children of age to attend school; but that not more than one million and a half are in theway of being instructed! addition to the four and a half millions of children left uneducated, it is calculated that about ten millions of adults, being about one third of the whole population, can neither read nor write.

In England, no system for the instruction of all classes has been established by the government; the education of the peasantry is left to Sunday Schools and other charity schools, supported by the exertions and subscriptions of individuals. There are probably millions in England, who can neither read nor write, for it is impossible to instruct all the laboring classes in schools supported by voluntary contributions. Hampshire Gazette.

GERMAN EXAMINATIONS.

In all the gymnasia there are two semi-anual examinations, for those who are about to leave those institutions and enter the universities. These occur at Easter and Michaelmass, in April and September, at the time when the semesters of the universities are usually brought to a close. The examinations cover the whole ground of study during the course pursued at the gymnasia, and embrace the Latin and Greek languages, history and geography both ancient and modern, and the mathematics. They consist not only in oral questions and replies; but tasks are assigned in each of these brancaes, which the scholar is required to work out in writing, in a solitary chamber into which he is locked up. In or-der to judge of his proficiency in Latin, ex-tracts from Horace, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus, or Virgil, are laid before him, upon which he is required to give a regular interpretation and commentary; and he is also obliged to make out a written exercise in Latin, while under lock and key. The same takes place likewise in regard to the Greek; in which, besides the task of the closet, passages from the Hiad or Odyssey, or from the tragedies of Sophocles. or from other writers, are assigned him for interpretation. In all the branches of history and geography the process is the same, viz oral examination, and exercises written on the pot without the aid of books. In mathemas, equations and problems as far as Spherical Trigonometry are given, without aid. Be des these subjects, on which all are exami ed alike, those who intend to pursue at the university the study of theology, are examined m liebrew; for which purpose, passages from Genesis and the Psalms are laid before them to be regularly interpreted. This system of closet labor, or the imposing

f exercises to be performed in solitude and vithout the aid of books, though not a peculiar feature\* of German discipline, is yet a fa-vorite one, and is carried through all their vaminations, even those appointed by the state. To perform well an exercise of this sort, presupposes, no doubt, if not a much wider range of study, yet at least a much more therough acquaintance with the subjects of study, than is for the most part to be found in our The known necessity of sustaining such an examination, together with the con sequences which flow from it, must also unquestionably exert a powerful influence on the mind of the scholar, and render him studious not only to lay up in his mind the outlines of knowledge, but also to fill up these outlines as he goes along; not only to ascertain the various sources from which he may draw, but actually to derive from them and treasure up that information for which he looks to them; not only to fill up the store-house of his mind but also to have his stores always at command, and become a ready, as well as a learned man. Indeed it may be said, that the German system of examination aims to exclude partiality and personal favor, and to ascertain the real amount and value of the acquisitions which every scholar has made. Biblical Repository.

• It is employed also in some instances in the English miversities; see Cumberhaud's Menaurs, p. 73. N. Y.

# PREMIUM

For the best plan of a School Room. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Directors of this Institute, desirous of attention to the subject of the revaluable facts in regard to it, have passed the subjoined votes.

Fated, That a premium of Twenty dollars or a medal of that value,—at the option of the wri-ter,—be presented for the best Essay on the construction of school-houses; in which attention shall be given to the location of the house. to its dimensions, arrangement, best modes of ighting, warming, and ventilating it, with particular reference to the common schools, and

to economy in space, material, and furniture. Voted, That the Editor of the Education Reporter be solicited to publish the foregoing notice in his paper, with a request that other papers would copy it.

The premium is not such, as, of itself. will induce attention to the object in view; but it is hoped and believed, that any person who can aid in this important object will be willing to accept even this small premium, and find a better reward in the satisfaction of contributing to the advancement of the publie interest

Communications may be addressed to the Secretary of the Institute, at any time previous to the last day of July, that the success ful Essay may be laid before the Institute, at the annual meeting in August.

GIDEON F. THAYER, Rec. Sec'y. Boston, March 23, 1831.

IPSWICH PEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer term in this Seminary will commence on Wednesday the 20th of April, and continue two quarters of twelve weeks each, separated by a vacation of 2 weeks. Tojtion to be paid at entrance—in the regular course of instruction §6 a quarter. In vocal music for the term §4, In calisthenies §3. In calisthenies and vocal unrie, unique terms of tweeters of two courses.

The next term will commence on Wednesday the 4th of May and continue 22 weeks. At the end of eleven weeks there will be a recess of three days. Miss H. Cooley of Granville Mass, has been appointed Preceptress and Miss Sofhia Bacon of Rochester N. Y. associate Preceptress of the Institution. They are well known and highly esteemed teachers of youth. They have signified their acceptance of the appointment. A distinguished Teacher of Music is also engaged. Instruction will be given in all the branches of Education usually taught in similar Institutions, Painting, Music, the Latin and French Languages. PAINTING, MUSIC, the LATIS and FRESCH LANGUAGES will also be taught. The Seminary is divided into three departments. The preparatory or junior department. Tunition per quarter \$2,50. Middle \$4. Seniors \$5. Painting in addition to the above \$2. French \$3. Music \$10. The ornamental branches can be studied in connexion with all or any part of the exercises of the Seminary, or entirely separate from them. Board can be obtained in respectable families from \$1,50 to \$175 per veck.

By order of the Trustees, Allen Newell Sec'ry.
March 14, 1831. (4w.)

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MISS S. EATON respectfully informs her friends and the community, that her school for Young Ladies in the Village at Framingham, will be resumed on Wednesday, the 20th of April.

the 20th of April.

One of her sisters, now at the worth, will be associated with her in the establishment.

The elementary and solid Branches, usually embraced in he course of Female Education, will be taught, and no mins be spared, in cultivating the minds, the morals, and he manners of their pupils.

A few young Ladies can be accommodated with board, under the immediate care of their Instructresses.

Price of Tuition § 4 & \$5 per term.

Board from \$1,50 to \$2 per week. Susas Eatos.

Framingham, April 6, 1831.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 53 Honcock-Street, (Recently removed from Franklin Street.)
This School is now under the charge of Mr. ALFRED.
PERE, late Preceptor of Warren Academy at Widners,
Principal, and Mr. Moses P. Stickner, as Assistant.

s Principal, and Mr. Moses P. Stickner, as Assistant. The rooms are large and commodious, and the situation central, very pleasant, healthy and free from moise. The exit quarter will commence on Monday, the 11th inst.

The terms for populs pursuing the common English branches, if they are under 10 years of age, are 810 a quarter; fower ten, \$12, 50. Boys in Latin, \$12, 50; in Greek, and the higher English branches, \$15. For Spanish, Italian and French, special arrangements will be made.

The hours of school are from 8 to 12 and from 3 to 6. Application to be made at the School Rooms, during School hours.

By order of the Trusters,

SAMMEL HUBBARD, President.

April 6. 3w. HERRY HILL, Secretary.

HAVERHILL ACADEMY-HAVERHILL, MASS. THE Summer term of this Institution will commence April 27th, and continue thirteen weeks. Instructers, Mr. M. Alekels and Miss. H. Bridge. Tuition \$4. for the term. Board may be obtained at from \$1,50 to By order of the Trustees,

Gilman Farker, Secry.

Haverbill, April 1, 1831. 4w.

TO AUTHORS & PURCHASERS OF BOOKS

RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, No. 133, Washington street, Boston, being engaged particularly and expensively in the publication of School Books, would espectfully invite the racrespondence of prisons preparing works for publication in any department of Education. They would also direct the attention of school committees and earliers to the following list in which are some of the most appular works ever published in this country. Any other works than those in the list will be furnished to towns, merchants and individuals, on the best terms. Copies furnished grafts for examination.

offs for examination, alternated by the control of the formation of the control o

ter Collection of Sacred Music.

ry's Testament, with a Vocabulary,
n Reading Lessons for Primary Schools,
's Rheturic, with Blake's Questions.
's Song Book, for Schools and Families,
son's Questions and Supplement to Goodrich's Hisrof the U. States.

's Elements of English Grammar. h Testament. Grammar, (Wanostrocht's.)

do. Grammar, (Wanostrocht's.)
do. do. (Surant's) for beginners.
do. do. Reader, (Hentz.)
do. Pirase Book, (Hentz.)
do. Pirase Book, (Hentz.)
do. Word and Phouse Book, (Explanatory and ProGould's Adam's Latin Grammar.
Goodrich's History of the U. S. with cuts.
do. Geography and small Atlas.
do. Geography and near Atlas.
Hall's Lectures on School Keeping.
Historical and Descriptive Lessons.
Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
Juvenile Psalmett, for Sabbath Schools.
Juvenile Lyre; a Collection of Hymis and Songe set to
easy Music, for Schools and Families.
Lock Hospital Collection of Music.
Lessons in Launciation, by Russell.
Morse's Geography and Atlas.
do. Ancient Atlas.
Mental Guide.

National Spelling Book, by Emerson,
Pierpont's American First Class Book,
do, Automat Reader,
do, Introduction to do,
do, Young Reader,
Political Class Book, by Hon, Win, Sullivan,
Questions to Whelpley's Compend,
Sabbath School Psalmody,

Sabbath School Psalmody.
Smith's Fractical and Mental Arithmetic.
The Psalmist, or Churister's Companion.
Whelples's Compend of History.
Webster's Old Spelling Book.
do. New do. do.
Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic.
Walsh's New Latin Reader.

Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic, Walker's New Latin Reader, Walker's Geometry, Wortestey's Second Book in Reading and Spelling, Webster's Manual of Chemistry. Elements of do. March 16.

For sale by PERKISS & MARVIN, 111 Washington-st, THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY, with an impury into be causes of its inefficiency, by Rev. Clarkets Burgo-s, B. A. Vicer of Old Newton, Suffolk, and author o exposition of Psalm exis. In two volumes. First Ameri question of Framerox. In two commess. This american from the second Landson edition, corrected and enlarged, JOE/RNAL OF A TOUR to Malia, Greece, Asia limor, Carthage, Algiers, Port Malion, and Sprin in 1828, y Samuel Woodraff, Esq. Agent of the Greek Commistic of the city of New York, for the distribution of providence of the city of New York, for the distribution of providence.

as to the suffering inhabitants of Greece.

AN ESSAY ON JUNIUS AND HIS LET-AN ENSAY ON JUNIUS AND BIS LET-TERS, embracing a sketch of the Life and Coaracter of Vilham Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and Memoirs of certain ther distinguished individuals, with Reflections, Histori-sh, Personal and Political, relating to the affairs of Great accain from 1763 to 1785. By Benj, Waterhouse, M. D. INCIDENTS in the Life of President Dwight, illus-ature of his Moral and Religious Character, designed for oung Persons.

PERSUASIVES to Early Piety, interspersed with PERSCASH ES to Early Picty, interspersed with intable Frayers; by J. G. Fike. New Edition.
The Select works of ARCHRISHOP LEIGHTON, reparted for the practical use of private Christians, inth an Introductory View of the life, character, and rings of the Author. By George B. Cheever, in two volumes 12mo.

NEW CLOSET COMPANION. The Christian Palantel.

NEW CLOSELI CONTANTON. The Christian Psalausi, or Hyman selected and original. By James Montagnery, Author of "The World before the Flood," and other Poeurs. With an introductory Escay by the same. First American from the sixth Glasgow Edition New Arrangement by an American Clergyman. Apr. 6.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. WILLIAM T. EUSTIS, No. 47 and 49 Kilby Street, as just received, by the Mary & Harriet from Liverpool, compaled assembled assembled. HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also by the recent arrivals from Hamburgh, German States, Toilet Glasses, &c. which, with goods previously on hand, are offered for sale at fair prices for each or on redit. Country traders, Manufacturers and others, wanting goods in the above line are respectfully invited to call.

March 30. cp2m. IMPROVED MEDICINE SPOON,

In calisthenies 3. In calculances and vorat outer, intion the sume for one quarter, as for the whole term of two
quarters. Beard, including washing and lights, \$1.70 a
week. Charles Kineall, Secretary.

Iprovich, March 23, 1831. 3w. being able to resist its passing into the stomach.
For sake by Brewer & Brothers, Nos. 90 and 9
Washington street, Ener's Wight, 46 Milk street, an
Joshua P. Prestor, corner of Federal and William
feeb. 9.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by PEIRCE & PARKER,

JUST received and for sale by FEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill, Boston,
A MEMOIR of the REV. HENRY MARTYN, B. D. late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company. By the Rev. John Sargent, M. A. Rector of Livingston. From the Tenth London Edition, corrected and enlarged, with an Introductory Essay and an Appendix, by the American Editor. INCIDENTS in the Life of President Dwight, libstrative of his Moral and Religious Character designed for young persons.

LIVES of REMARKABLE YOUTH of both Sexes, containing the life of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

containing the life of Sir Thomas Lawrenceth Sexes,
ANGELA DE LA MORINIERE, MAZART, The Admiral CRICKTON, VOLNEY RECKNER, CANDIAC
DE MONTCALM, BLAISE PASCAL, LADY JANE
GREY, and EDWARD THE SIXTH.
CONSISTENCY, by Charlotte Elizabeth, Author of
The DOCKSTON, &c.

Osric," "Rachel," &c.
The POCKET ENCYCLOPÆDIA, or Epitome of

The POCKET ENCYCLOP.EDIA, or Epitome of Universal Knowledge: Designed for senior Scholars in Schools, and for young persons in general, containing multifarious and useful information on numerous subjects necessary to be known by all persons, yet not to be found in books of general use in school. By Joseph Gev. From the Tenth London Edition, enlarged and improved. FAMILY LIBRARY, Vol. 13, being the Second Volume of the History of the Bible. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG. Just published.

April 13.

THE FAMILY TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE FAMILY TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Or an illustration of the Nature, Symptoms, and Dangers of Intemperance. By the author of Sabhath School Teacher's Visits. Just published and for sale by James Loring, 132, Washington Street, Boston, and John P. Hayen, Theological Bookseller, American Tract Scoiety, 142 Nassau Street, Now-York,

Funily Temperance Meeting.—We have examined a hook with this tile, with much satisfaction; and feel persuaded that it cannot fail to aid the temperance cause. It presents the subject of intemperance in various respects, but mostly in regard to the use of ardent spirits, in a well arranged course of familiar family conversations, which are chiefly mantained between a father and his children.—The style is easy and intelligible to the youthful mind, and at the same time remarkably chaste and pure. Several uppropriate and affecting anecdotes, tending to illustrate the inconsiderate conduct of parents, and the minous effect of the temperate use of strong drink on their children, important statistical information, and the history of the temperance reform, are embodied in the work. The objections against temperance societies are very happily met and kindly answered; and a spirit of pure religion characterizes the whole. An attraction is severed as a scheme of a subject of the school of the subjections against temperance societies are very happily met and kindly answered; and a spirit of pure religion characterizes the whole. temperance societies are very happily met and kindly a swered; and a spirit of pure religion characterizes it whole. An attraction is given to it which we think ma procure for it an extensive circulation. Subbath school braries ought to be generally supplied with it.

N. Y. Bapt. Register

This is a very interesting narraity, mostly in the affect.

This is a very interesting narrative, mostly in the dialogue form, designed to impress the principles of their children against the strates of that hideous monster, which has rained the lappiness of so many families, will do well to put this little work into their hands. Boston Recorder.

The author of this little volume is entitled to the thanks of the community, for the instruction which is conveyed in a pleasing and familiar manner. While we have ever been friendly to the cause of temperance, and have rejoiced at the progress of public opinion and practice, we believe that the cause has sometimes been injured by its earnest, but injudicious friends, and a disgust excited in the minds towards all temperance movements. This volume we believe well calculated to soften prejudices, and to overcome the objections which have been urged against sorieties of this kind, if there are yet any among our readers who doubt the good effects of temperance efforts, we would recommend to them a perusal of this book.

Hartford Secretary.

We ought to have noticed this little work before. It is just what its title indicates, an interesting description of a family engaged more a week in conversation on the subject of Temperance. The nature, symptoms, and danger, of Intemperance are well described and illustrated by touching stories. The plan is a happy one, and well executed. Few children will be found who, after reading this work, would not with themselves to copy just such family necetings every week.—Conn. Observer.

April 13.

MEMOIR OF HENRY MARTYN.

A MEMOIR of the Rev. HENRY MARTYN.

A MEMOIR of the Rev. HENRY MARTYN. B. D. bate Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain of the honourable East India Company. By Rev. John Sargent, M. A. Revitor of Livingston. From the 10th London edition, currected and enlarged. With an introductory Essay and an Appendix by the American Editor.

This day published by FERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington Street.

April 13.

JUST published, by LINCOLS & EDMANDS, 59 Washngton Street.

The Subbath School Class Book. By E. Lincoln. 110
pages 18mo. half bound. Price 1,50 per doz. M. 24.

THOMAS P. CUSHING offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on short appeared credit, a general assortment of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN GOODS, adapted to both town and country trade. No. 5 Kilby Street. April 13.

cpfiw. FRESH GOODS.

H. J. HOLBROOK, No. 403 Washington Street, has received and offers for sale at low prices for eash or credit, 15 cases Superfine west of England and German Broad Clatts, fashiomable colors.

4 "Fancy Colored London Cassimeres.
3 "Full Clades, 2 "4.4 frish Linens, 2 "6.4.7-4 S.4 & 10-4 Days of the colorist, new patterns, 2 "6.4.7-4 S.4 & 10-4 Days of the colorist, and the colorist and the colo

Rik " Blk Levan

Linen Drillings, " Cal. "
" Blk. Sarsenets.

"Fustums, 2 "Rik. Sarsenets
"Cassinetts, 2 "White "
"Fancy Vestings, 1 "Rik Synchaws,
"French Prints, 1 "Pongees,
"Cotton Hostery, 20 Bales bleach'd;
"Brown Hollands,
"Fancy Ginglams, 25 "Erown

Boston, April 13, 1830. 1 "Pongres, 20 Bales bleach'd Sheetings and Shirtings,

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM. DR. DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are an effectu al remedy for the Rheumatism, and all similar disea-ses, such as Goul, Cramp, Spasms. Numbuess, &c. They have been extensively used in the United States for the last fen years with very high apprehasion, and multi-tudes have been relayed by them from most distressing at-

todes have been reduced by them from most distressing at-tacks of the Rheumatism. Persons who have been afflic-ted with the Rheumatism from 15 to 20 years, or who have been wholly untitled for business for two years together, and unable to walk without aid, have by using the Pills been fully restored.

The following certificate of the Honorable Judge Thatcher, of Mass, it is presumed will be highly satis-fuctory.

The factory.

That here of Mass. It is presumed will be highly satisfactory.

This may certify that I have freely used for myself and family for several years, Dr. Dean's Fills, and do consider them a safe and useful family medicine, especially for Rheumatien, in which complaint, from what I have especiaenced, seen and heard, I consider them more effectual than any thing else I have known used, and I do think them a valuable discovery. For the purpose of extending their usefulness and of inducing others to try them. I subscribe this certificate.

GEORGE THATCHER.

Messre. MAYNAED & NOVES.

Gentlemen—I hereby certify that in January, 1829, in consequence of a sudden cold I was seized with the Rheumatiem, which settled in my right hip and was never free from pain one day for seven months. I applied to a number of respectable physicians but could gain no relief, and gave up the idea of being cured. I was prevailed upon to try Br. Dean's Rheumatic Pills, and was beloped by them in two days—by taking one box was entirely cured, and

try Dr. Dean's Rheumatic Pills, and was beloed by them in two days—by taking one box was entirely cured, and am now as free from it as at any period of my life. I wish those Pills may be circulated not only in this Country but in every portion of the world where that distressing desorder, the Rheumatism is known. JOHN PARKER.

Malden March 6, 1830.

En value belongs.

Malden March 6, 1830.
For sale wholesale and retail by MAYNARD & NOYES,
13 and 15, Cornhill, (late Market St.) and by the Druggists generally.

60w March 16. BOARDERS.

BOARDERS.

A CLERGYMAN in this vicinity, living in the neighborhood of an excellent Academy, is desirons of taking into his family two, three or four lads as bourders. Particular attention will be paid to them,—especially in regard a their religious instruction. a their religious instruction.

References.—Mr. Alfried W. Pike, No. 53 Hanock street, Mr. T. R. Marvis, 24 Congress street,

April 4, 1831.

IMPROVED MEDICINE SPOON,
FOR administering medicine or food to children and children, in a recombent position, without their tasting, or being able to restor its passing into the stomach.
For sale by Brewer & Brothers, Nos. 99 and 92 Washington street, Eren'r Wight, 46 Milk street, and Joshua P. Preferors, corner of Federal and Williams street.

12w Feb. 9.

April 3, 1831.

B O A R D E K S.

GENTLEMAN and his WIFE and three or four GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and choice of rooms at No. 3, Morton Place, Milk Street.

April 13.

IS THE COUNT Much has been said supplying the Valle Tracts; but it is the General Agent for General Agent for than one fourth park ceived so much as on The systematic mengaged the attention great numbers of Chably not far from whom this systematican The American T

The American T elling Agents. The destitute parts of M and the Western D Society has no other its service throughout the present rate of ls it not of gree Evangelical piety all who are willing supplied with them places, which, du bles ed with exter mark with how previously blessed tribution; and w fluence exerted

prayers of Distri disclosed concern fellow-beings ? Why shall not enlisted in this ser of asefulness. God, strengthe it not, without family willing t houndaries !

STRONG AND A devoted Cle consecrated a fey Tract cause, a monthly distribut nia, says, after he days, he entered he found to be Towns ; viz ascertaining th es annually paid people at pu crime, and hos was necessar To give a sp

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